Saturday, February Nineteenth, 1916.

A Lost Mine Richer Than Solomon's or the Klondik

Fabulous Wealth in the Adams "Diggins," Supposed to Exist "Somewhere in New Mexico" Up in the Northwest Corner—Socorro Man Has the Story First Hand—Indians Guard the Place and Kill Every White Man Who Enters Canyon Leading to the Hidden Treasure—Use Bullets of Gold.

gold mines of Solomori, the Klondike or Africa may not be compared with it. It is not to be wordered that Adams spent the remainder of his life trying to find this treasure house of gold. This remains of mountains facts as given by Adams and then corroborated by a number of others, locates it in only one range of mountains, and so far, from all reports, there is but one entrance into the heart of these mountains. This seems to be true, as the indians, who have always lived there, know of but one entrance and that is truly hidden. No man ever talked to Adams but felt that Adams was a man of strong character and talked only the truth. He would give the facts in such a positive and caudid way that no one doubted his sincertly for a moment.

Many many things could be told of what happened on a trip while following the half-breed guide into the "disging," but they would not add or ald in fluding the mise. This narration is given to help anyone to find this wonderful, fabulous gold field. According to the history of the guide (whem every man of the party would swear by after having proved him true) the veln must be some 20 miles long. He offered to take the party to where the ledge was richest and where the indians wore using the gold for hullets, but they were so overloyed with what they had found and the guide's description of how to find the unlance of the ledge, where they had found and the guide's description to flow to find the unlance of the ledge, which considering the scarcity of provisions they had with them, they preferred not to penetrate any deeper into the rugged malpul mountains until more provisions were secured, so they cheerfully paid their guide and he took his departure.

mine was never found. Here is was story complete as I have gath-

ther horses and I followed them miles and suon discovered I a band of indiana and turned my wagens, cetting back I saw that certain sof the indiana had been at add set the wagens on fire and ed everything I had, leaving but my saddle horse and a few saved out of the fire. Gather-ther my few remnants, I made Pima village While I was uite a mining excitement broke en had been coming in with ad with the use of mineral free gold could be seen.

THIS story as handed down by Adams himself tells of what are the richest and largest gold fields known to man and they are in New Mexico, not far from El 2aso. The gold mines of Solomori, the Klondike or Africa may not be compared with it. It is not to be wordered that Adams spent the remainder of his life trying to find this treasure house of gold. This treasure house is surely well hidden, but compiling facts as given by Adams and then corroborated by a Crossed Continental Divide.

gate and got your supplies, and so many days back. Mark you well these things.

make a full detailed staement of his wonderful gold field, which he did, drawing maps describing the float that had fallen from the ledge, and the length of the ledge arroye, following a well-heaten trail until we came to the end of this canyon.

scribing the float that had falles from the ledge, and the length of the ledge as far as he knew.

"This caused wild excitement among the minera yet with the good name this man bore, most of them doubted that any such gold ledge of deposits ever could exist and east it off as a dream or a vision. Those who did believe the story, spent several days investigating into the matter, and the more investigation they gave, the more plausible the story seemed. Again a meeting was held in which the half-breed was called in to be thoroughly cross-questioned by the different miners. All were to have a chance to sak him questions.

"After a few hours of questioning, his answers were so straightforward and so matter of fact that confidence was entablished with all. He made the positive statement that he was willing to risk his life to prove his assertions.

The was asked if he would sign a door.

"Now, gentlement, the that point, he continued, it is about is or is miles. We cannot get there tonight, but tomorrow night by this time we will be at the foot of those two little mountains, and there i will show you the ledge where this yellow metal comes from. There I will show you where you can load any animal you have here with ore.

"Now, tonight we will so down be-

to risk his life to prove his assertions. The Gold Is Found.

He was asked if he would sign a com"Now, tonight we will go down be

How to Find the Lost Adams "Diggins"

HE following description of how to reach the fabulous lost Adams "diggins" is given from memory, by the author of this story, who received them from Adams himself: Leaving old Fort Wingate, go to the point of the Malpai mountains, ten miles westerly from the

point, thence a sharp course northerly, which would bring you into a deep arroyo. This is to be ascended about five miles, thence ascend the right bank of the canyon and come upon a table land, or mesa, level and beautiful, but not large and adjoined against the foothills. Here the indians were raising pumpkins, corn, onions, etc.; here Adams says he found shallow water, cottonwood trees and willows. Here they camped over night. In the morning the guide led into a shallow arroyo on the west side of this table land and followed up the creek wash into rocky formation. This canyon runs zigzag like the letter Z, and in the sharp apex of one of the angles the guide passed through a narrow box canyon which soon opened up into a larger canyon. This they followed until about 4 oclock in the afternoon. The last of this canyon was rather a difficult climb, yet a good trail and at the head of this canyon the Adams guide again called his party around him, showing them two small round mountains about 20 miles distant, close to which this ledge passed and in this ledge is where the gold is the richest, he said, and where they could lead any animal away in one day loaded with gold.

asked for his portion of the provisions to be dealt out to him so be could work as he pleased; he said he did not want to put in his time building houses. So he set to work panning out the gold, and when his provisions were about exhausted he left camp. It was judged that he had about \$13,000 in gold. He got out safely, joined a brother and bought a cattle ranch in Arizona. The indians heard of him and he and his hrother were both killed later.

Supplies Are Sent For.

indian's heard of him and he and his brother were both killed later.

"On the fourth day the party arrived at Ft. Wingafe in the evening. Hurrived the Ft. Wingafe in the evening. Hurrived the term of the fourth day the party arrived at Ft. Wingafe in the evening. Hurrived the fourth day the party arrived at Ft. Wingafe in the evening. Hurrived the formation party start. It took four days to return to camp. The men in camp were very busy prospecting the source of their great golf find. They found on the right-hand side of the little creek, hack and up the side of the bint for a distance of 200 feet, that the formation was extremely red exide of Iron, and about 300 feet from the creek bed was the ledge of ouasts that carried the values. We found nothing above it, and I do not remember now of ever picking a piece of quarts in that canyon and breaking it that I could not see free gold. From this creek wash up to the ledge at this noint was only about four foot wide, but extended from one end of the campon to the other, a distance of about eight miles. Six miles up from the camp we came to perpendicular rock walls several hundred feet high. At the lower and of the campon the water sank in the sands and crevices in the rocks. This was surely a walled-in canyon by mature, if there ever was one. It had only one outlet, for the men examined very closely to see if there were not some way in and out of the campon othey than the one by which they came in, but their guide had told the truth—there was but one outcame.

The End of Beresm.

"Most of those temnings in camp busied themselves putting up a fine lear house, which was completed in about eight days. The attith day after their arrival in camp, and the eighth day after their arrival in camp, and the eighth day after the party had gone after provisions, they were expected to return and I said to my bunking mater. Let's go out and meet the boys coming back with the provisions. Later I said to him: Do you notice that the indians who were camped just above us a few hundred yards are acting very strangely and the squaws and papooses have all disappeared." "He said: 'Yes, I have noticed it: I haven't seen a one this morning." "Up to this time there had been much friendship hetween the indians and our party of miners, and it was very common for the children to be down in our camp, but this morning there were no women nor children to be zeen, and very few bucks; those left in camp scened to have a nervous, quick movement.

Indians Murder the Party.

"After talking the matter over between ourselves, we shouldered our The End of a Breum.

Indians Murder the Party.

"After talking the matter over between ourselves, we shouldered our
guns and started to meet the pack outfit. After we had gone a few miles
back on the trail, we have a fewand screaming of men. Advandiscovered that the indians were all-

Patrick Henry's Failures

Great Orator is Tending Bar When Opportunity to Become Lawyer and Great, is Presented.

BY MADISON C. PETERS.

palian, an American born and the among the Scotch, who generally lengthened it into the name of Patricius, which had nothing to do with the Patrick of the Emerald Isle. Patrick's mother was a Winston, of Welsh stock. As a boy Patrick had an aptitude for learning, except mathematics. When he should have been at the desk he was shooting or fishing. His hoyhood indifference to education was replaced by a love of history, especially that of Greece and Rome: his habitual indo-

At 15 Patrick became clerk in a country store and at 16 he entered into a partnership with his stephrother, William. They were set up in trade by their parenta. Business failed and a second attempt likewise ended in failure. Patrick continued to hunt, shoot and fish. At 15, without money or occupation, he married Sarah Shelton, the daughter of a small farmer and tayern keeper. His family established him on a small farm and gave him a number of alaves, but laziness sent him and his young wife to the wall. He sold the slaves and again established himself in trade, but he hated to work and became insolvent.

Tends Bur.

His fatherinlaw now took him and his family into his home and Patrick tended bar for three years. While handing over drinks to a lawyer, who was stopping at the hotel, while trying a case at the county court house near by. Patrick told his customer that he too had thought of becoming a lawyer. The attorney encouraged Patrick. He had failed as a merchant and farmer, why not try talking? He was now 24 years old. He studied law only six weeks. For three years his fame and forture were in keeping with his previous preparation. Thomas Jefferson tells us that Henry was too laxy to practice law, he was either out hunting or camping in the woods and that his untilly appearance was repellant.

Happy Accident Occurs.

The happy accident the turning point in his career, his real opportunity came to him at 27 in the Parson's Cause in which he was retained to plead the "People's Case against Minis.

came to him at 27 in the Parsons's Cause in which he was retained to plead the "People's Case against Minis-terint Taxation." He got this case be-cause lawyers of standing were afraid

terini Taxation." He got this case because lawyers of standing were afraid to take if.

Never was such a scene witnessed in Virginia. There stood the unknown lawyer, facing an array of ministers and counsel which might have dinmayed the nerve of the most famous members of the bar. Every eye was upon him as he rose. He now had the chance to show the stuft that was in him. Towards the close or hin address he thundered forth. "Do they feed the hungry, do they clothe the naked? Oh, no, gentlemen! Instead of feeding the hungry and clothing the naked, these rapacious harples would, were their power equal to their will snatch from the hearth of their honest parishoners the hast hoe cake, from the widow and her orphan children their last milk cow the last bod, nay the last blanker from the lying-in woman."

Never was such an arraignment of the pillars of the church by a churchman. Henry's victory was complete. The jury was with him to a man. His hour had struck, his success was assured. That speech was the commencement of the revolution in Virginia.

Discovers Himself.

Patrick Henry had discovered him-

Discovers Himself.

Patrick Henry had discovered himself. He found out that he was a born orator. He seized what was thought a common occasion and made it great. It was the first good chance he had since he had got on the right track. When by ahappy accident Henry found his true bent as a speaker he became a conscientious student. When he found the bent of his gentus his devotion to one thing, the law, made common chances golden apportunities. He was a fallure until he knew what he was fit for. Your tatent is your call.

of the Pina villages, but I could not get on the right trail."

A Fruitiess Hunt.

Adams lived many years after this and went with different parties in search of the mines.

Not one of the men who went out with Adams ever doubted the sincerity of the man. To hear him explain it so positively in detail, not varying from one time to the other, any man had perfect confidence that he was telling the truth, and that the Adams "diggins" were not a myth, a dream nor a vision.

One of the principal men who assisted him when trying to re-find the gold mines was C. A. Shaw, himself an old mines was C. A. Shaw, himself an old miner and prospector, who had followed it for many, many years, a very bright and matter of fact man. Ho listened to Adams for over two years as he camped with him night and day. Adams's story was always the same and Mr. Shaw was positive of the truthfulness of the man.

Another Hunt Begins.

county, New Marico, This was Mr. Shaw's location of the Adams "disgins. He would come to Secorro many times for his provisions and for new starts, and for days he would drive in a northwesterly direction, trying to locate the place, the mountains and objects in the mountains that Adams had so often described to him.

On one occasion, as Mr. Shaw left Los Angeles, he determined to investigate that part of Adams's story that the men had gone to Ft. Wingate for provisions. From Los Angeles he went straight to Ft. Wingate and found the same officer in charge who was in charge when the nine men had come there and bought the provisions. The officer recalled the visit of the men and told Mr. Shaw that about that time nine men had come in late in the evening, considerably hurried and excited, had bought their provisions, and had told a story of a combany of Il miners who had found a wonderfully rich gold mine, and that they had pointed in the direction of where they found it and had told him the number of days it took them to come to the fort. The officer gave quite a detailed account of the men, of the animals they had and of their story of the gold find, including a statement that a half breed indian had led them there.

Adams's Story Corrobornted.

Even the Spongs, in the Silent Life of the Depths, Seeks its Mate and Buttles of the real content of the view is that the officer recalled the view is that the view in the common of the state of the common of the time in the own had come to the first which the common of the common of the common of the common of the content of the common of the common

The indians and scouts often told the officers in charge of Fort Wingate that this range of mountains was the roughest and most difficult to penetrate of any of their knowledge—so rough that faw ever attempted the task.

rough that few ever attempted the insk.

It seems from all reports from indian scouts and indian stories that there is but one entrance to this mountain, and this is on the south side. Undoubtedly, this is the same entrance through which the half breed indian led the 21 miners to the rich gold fields.

The officer in charge of Fort Wingate told Mr. Shaw that the Indians often showed him specimens of ore that had come out of this malpai mountain to the south, stating that there was the largest vein of gold in that mountain that indians or anyone else, had ever found. But in those days stories and traditions of rich gold finds were very common and the public paid but little attention to them. Adams often told Mr. Shaw that no miner nor prospector would ever find this gold field; because whenever prospectors or miners find the malpai beds, or mountains, they lurn back, as ore bodies and ore veins are seldem found in a malpai mountain.

He also stated that if this rich find

malpai mountain.

He also stated that If this rich find was ever made known to the world, it would cause the greatest mining boom ever heard of, as it was not one or two claims, but must extend for over 20 or 25 miles, and that they had not gone with their guide to the section of the ledge richest in gold.

maps and drawings, which I be

Unknown Genius In the Trench Produces Music Masterpiece of Rare M

Paris, France, Feb. 19 .- Many

Ing from justice, he refused to go back.
The rock he brought out was about the size of a man's fist, yet it rielded \$60 worth of gold.

All Point in One Direction.
All of the big gold stories told by indiana, government scouts, old timets and miners, nearly all point in the direction of this malpal mountain as peace is declared.

An Undersea Romance

Even the Sponge, in the Silent Life of the Depths, Seeks Its Mate and Battles for Existence.

When the Child Is Cutting Teeth. (Prepared by the Children's Sureau, U. S. Department of Labor.)

CARE OF THE BABY

THE baby usually cuts his first tooth when he is six to eight months old, and by the end of the first year has, ordinarily, six beth. He should have it teeth at it morning of age; 16 when he is two years old, and before the end of the third teath. The process of teething in a heatth haby cannot properly be held respectible for the illness commonly at ribbaby cannot properly be held respectible for the illness commonly at ribbaby cannot properly be held respectible for the illness commonly at ribbaby cannot properly be held respectible for the illness commonly at ribbaby cannot properly be held respectible for the illness commonly at ribbaby cannot properly be held respectible for the illness commonly at ribbaby annot properly be held respectible for the illness commonly at ribbaby annot properly be held respectible for the illness commonly at ribbaby sink and possibly evidences of slight indigention, which may last for a few days. But if the desturbance is more eries than this, some other remains far it should be sought.

Teething takes place through the weaning period and during the second year, whom mistakes in feeding are so often made which upset the haby's digestion, even if they do not make haby a wery not brush is necessary the summer, therefore, the haby a very not brush is necessary in summer, therefore, the interior of the heat angerants and the laborate of the distributions of the should be called with the care of the freed line with the second at the case of the feeth of the case of the case of the feeth of the case of the should are rained and the case of the mouth when brushing the time that the teeth first appear, but if the baby has no teeth by the time of the distributions of the distributions of the distr